

income people and those restrictions expire, it shouldn't be simply sold to the highest bidder, but that public policy ought to make some efforts to preserve it for people who were in need of housing. We are still fighting that fight today.

We have something known as the Brooke amendment, one of the greatest acts of compassion ever to pass this body. It said originally that the poorest of the poor who get housing through various public programs shouldn't be expected to pay more than 25 percent of their income for housing, precisely because they have so little. That was changed, regrettably, in the eighties. I voted against it, but it was changed to 30 percent. But it is still there. It is still the Brooke amendment. It is still a major barrier to a degradation in the quality of life of lower income people, because there are those who would make them pay 40 and 50 and 60 percent of their income, depriving them and their children of the necessities of life. So it is with great pride that we fight and have fought to continue the Brooke amendment.

Senator Brooke was a leader in a number of areas. Yes, he broke the barrier of racism and became the first African American to win statewide office in Massachusetts and then to come to the Senate at a time when racism was even more virulent than it is today. We have made strides in diminishing it.

But, as I said, he didn't just do that. He was a leader in a number of areas, and particularly in the housing area. I don't believe anybody who has ever served in the Congress of the United States has a record that exceeds his.

So I am delighted to join under the leadership of our colleague Senator KENNEDY and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) in voting for this medal, the second medal, the third medal that Brooke will have gotten, because he got the Presidential Medal of Freedom and he earned the Bronze Medal in World War II, fighting in a segregated outfit, putting patriotism ahead of the indignities to which he submitted in the fight against that terrible tyranny.

This is a medal well earned by a man who exemplified the commitment to the public welfare that we could well remember today.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that because of the energy of a number of people, we are going to be awarding this gold medal to a man who so richly deserves it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, so I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I yield my remaining time to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I thank my good friend, the chairman of our Financial Services Committee, for the words that he said about Ed Brooke. He would be one to know, another great leader in the area of opening up hous-

ing for all. And I thank my good friend from the District of Columbia.

Ed Brooke, as Ms. NORTON has made clear, grew up in D.C., graduated from Dunbar, Harvard University, and then, of course, went on to be the editor of the Law Review at Boston University and got a Bronze Medal for his service in the military.

But I got to know Ed Brooke from a different perspective. In fact, Terry Lierman, who is now the chief of staff to our majority leader, and I were on the Appropriations staff when Ed Brooke was the ranking Republican. And what he did is incalculable in terms of school busing, in terms of women's reproductive rights, in the area of opening up federally-subsidized housing particularly, but housing throughout the Nation to all.

Ed Brooke was a temple of justice. His intellect was unparalleled. But what he exuded was a certain class, a dignity that just transcended partisanship. He was able to work with some of the, frankly, most narrow-minded Members of the Senate to get them to take votes that were the right thing to do. And he took very little credit for it. That is why this is so appropriate, to give him credit now, because he made a profound difference in the course our country took 30 years ago.

He would sit there in his calm, measured tone. He would explain why it is right to open up all of society and all of our economy to everyone who was willing to work hard and obey the law.

Ed Brooke was a model that all of us should look to for leadership. He was an extraordinary person. This is an extraordinary action we are taking today, but it is for someone who fully deserves it.

Again, I thank my colleagues here, and I thank the Congress for making this happen today.

I will yield the remainder of my time to Mr. FRANK.

Mrs. CAPITO. I continue to reserve.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am about to yield back.

Ed Brooke, in addition to being a superb United States Senator who fought very hard and very effectively for economic fairness and obviously against racial prejudice, but he also was the chief law enforcement officer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 4 years.

Just to give people a flavor of that, I will mention one accomplishment. It was under his attorney generalship that the Boston Strangler was prosecuted and imprisoned. So people who may not otherwise be able to relate should know. And if you saw him in the movie, I think he was played by Raymond St. Jacques, but if you go see again the movie of the Boston Strangler, you will see a part of that book. We are here to talk about a number of other parts, including a superb legislative record on behalf of social fairness.

I am prepared to yield back if the gentlewoman is.

Mrs. CAPITO. Yes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

First I ask that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to submit their comments and material on this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 682.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ST. MARY'S COOPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Mr. HODES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1145) recognizing the 100 year anniversary of the establishment of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, the "Bank of the People," and the birth of the American credit union.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1145

Whereas America's first credit union was established in 1908, in Manchester, New Hampshire, in order to afford hard-working American textile workers access to credit and savings;

Whereas the St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, later to be named the "Bank of the People", would lay the foundation for the creation of over 8,500 credit unions in America today, which serve over 90,000,000 members;

Whereas on June 26, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Federal Credit Union Act, thus enabling credit unions to be organized throughout the United States under the charters approved by the Federal Government;

Whereas St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association and other credit unions created as a result of the passage of the Federal Credit Union Act played an instrumental role in helping hard-working Americans recover after the Great Depression;

Whereas credit unions have consistently carried on the traditions set by St. Mary's and exemplified the American values of thrift, self-help, and volunteers, carving out a special place for themselves among the Nation's financial institutions;

Whereas America's Credit Union Museum, located on the site of America's first credit union, maintains a mission of "educating present and future generations on the benefits of cooperative self-help efforts to promote thrift and sensible use of credit" and preserves the history and tradition of America's credit unions;

Whereas credit unions operate with the credo, "Not for profit, not for charity-but for

service" and have consistently reflected this philosophical tradition and the cooperative spirit of "people helping people" that gave birth to the Federal Credit Union Act; and

Whereas 2008 will mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association in Manchester, New Hampshire, America's first credit union: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 100th anniversary of the founding of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, the "Bank of the People", and the birth of the American credit union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HODES) and the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire.

□ 1630

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HODES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. HODES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to myself so much time as I may consume.

House Resolution 1145 recognizes the 100-year anniversary of the establishment of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, the Bank of the People, and the birth of the American credit union.

I want to thank Financial Services Chairman BARNEY FRANK for his support in bringing this legislation to the House floor.

St. Mary's Bank Credit Union is the oldest credit union in the United States. It was founded in 1908. Its mission was and continues to be to help New Hampshire residents with a wide range of affordable products and services, including checking accounts, personal loans, real estate loans, business banking and savvy financial planning.

In 1917, the New Hampshire State legislature approved a bill changing the name from St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association to La Caisse Populaire, Ste-Marie, The People's Bank. In 1925, an amended charter allowed the institution to be called either La Caisse Populaire, Ste-Marie, or St. Mary's Bank.

There are 24 credit unions in the State of New Hampshire with 403,000 members statewide. That's almost one-third of New Hampshire's population. New Hampshire credit unions alone have more than \$3.7 billion in assets. Credit unions provide an avenue for families struggling during the credit crunch in these tough financial times to get critical services and low-interest loans. In these tough times we must do everything we can to help working families drowning in debt, and credit unions are important to easing the fi-

nancial hardships on New Hampshire's working families.

Today's resolution honors our Nation's first credit union from New Hampshire, but the excellent work and important contributions to New Hampshire of St. Mary's stand as a fine example of the work of credit unions all across this Nation, which provide working families access to financial services they must have to prosper.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 100-year anniversary of the birth of the American credit union, the important role that credit unions have come to play in this country, and I urge support of H. Res. 1145.

Today more than 90 million Americans are members of a credit union. These millions of Americans are the beneficiaries of an experiment that began a century ago with the establishment of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association. From these humble beginnings in Manchester, New Hampshire, more than 8,000 credit unions have sprouted up that provide financial services to credit union members all across this Nation.

I would like to recognize credit unions for the important role they play in many distressed urban and rural areas. Many constituents have told me that they would not have been able to afford their own homes, start new business or even attend college without the help of their credit unions. I am also impressed by credit unions' commitment to financial literacy, which has helped credit union members become better educated consumers of financial services.

For these reasons, I support H. Res. 1145, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the American credit union.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HODES. I thank Mrs. CAPITO for her support of this bill, and I also thank my colleague, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, for introducing the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield as much time as she may consume to the distinguished Congresswoman from New Hampshire, CAROL SHEA-PORTER.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague for his support on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of our Nation's first credit union. In 1908, St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, later to be renamed the Bank of the People, was established in Manchester, New Hampshire. Manchester had textile mills then. The mill workers' resources were pooled to create credit and savings opportunities for workers, many of whom were immigrants.

In 1934, 26 years after the establishment of St. Mary's, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Federal Credit Union Act into law, allowing for the organization of credit unions under charters approved by the Federal Gov-

ernment. Today there are over 8,500 credit unions nationwide, and I think it's fair to say that St. Mary's truly laid the foundation for the success of credit unions nationwide.

This credit union model has withstood the test of time. From the Great Depression to modern-day globalization, the emphasis on local communities that is embodied in the concept of the credit union has earned these institutions a special place among our Nation's financial institutions.

St. Mary's even stayed open during the bank holiday of 1933, providing reassurance and help to its worried community. This commitment to community and access to credit and savings services is easy to see.

For example, in 1908, the cost of becoming a member of the St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association was \$5. Today, after 100 years, the cost of signing up for anyone who lives or works in New Hampshire is \$5.

That is pretty remarkable.

So, Mr. Chairman, I am proud to honor St. Mary's 100th anniversary, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H. Res. 1145.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HODES. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HODES) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1145.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATIONAL INFANTRY MUSEUM AND SOLDIER CENTER COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3229) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the legacy of the United States Army Infantry and the establishment of the National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3229

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center Commemorative Coin Act".

#### SEC. 2. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) **\$1 SILVER COINS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 350,000 \$1 coins in commemoration of the legacy of the United States Army Infantry and the establishment of the National